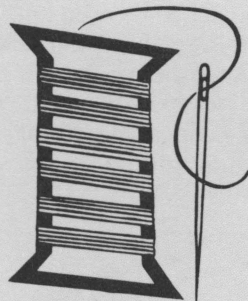


FACT SHEET

Rev. 20,000-8-27-71

L-1000



FAKE FUR LOOKS ALL SEWN UP!

Fannie Brown Eaton*

Which fur fabric will it be—a deep pile, medium pile or a short pile? Fashion furs into coats, jackets, vests, skirts, dresses or tunics. Be creative with trims for collars, cuffs, hems, boots and other accessories. They can be wild, warm and fun.

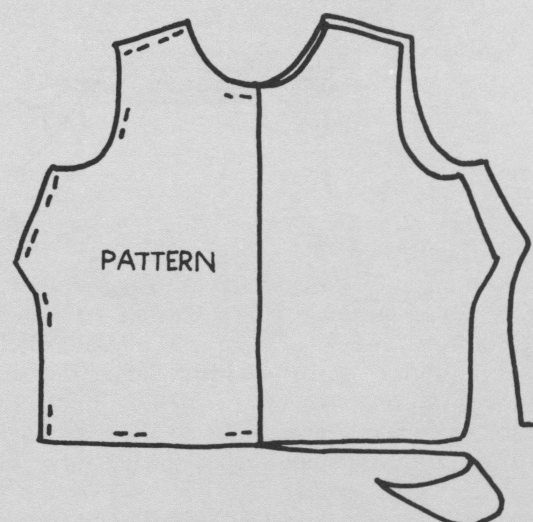
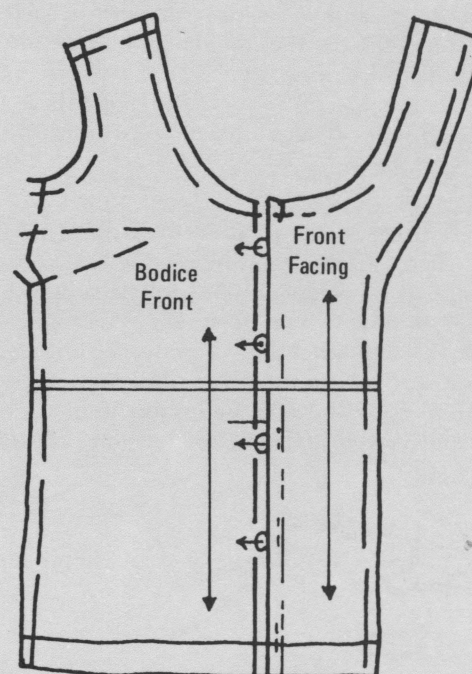
Fabrics

Look for yardage requirements under “with nap” on the pattern. If not given, add $\frac{3}{8}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ yard for cutting one way and matching designs. Whether to face is determined by the bulk of the fur fabric. Short smooth furs can have self-facings. Bulky deep piles require lining fabric facings, such as taffeta and satin. Add the facing length to the yardage requirement for lining. Use the same fabrics for pocket linings. When lining a coat with a fur fabric, a size larger pattern may be required. Use vinyl for trim, buttons and button loops.

Cutting Preparation

Alter pattern and test in muslin for a good fit. Permanent marks remain if alterations are made. Eliminate seams if possible. If the pattern calls for a straight edge to be faced with self-fabric, pin the seamline of facing to the seamline of the bodice pattern. Cut the facing in one piece with the front or back. Cut center front seams on a fold. Place seamline on the fold instead of the cutting edge. Straighten edges of the fabric by cutting one thread of a woven back or along a line at right angles to a rib of a knitted backing. Lay the pattern pieces on wrong side of the fabric. Nap of fur fabric always should run downward. Cut a layer at a time in deep pile. Pin the pattern in place on the wrong side of a single thickness of fabric. Mark the fabric at the top and bottom on the center edge of the pattern to the center fold. Reverse

*Extension clothing specialist, Texas A&M University.



the pattern, matching the center edge to the pin marks. Pin again and cut. Cut one sleeve and reverse the pattern to cut the other one. Use sharp shears or a single-edge razor blade and cut from

the wrong side. Avoid cutting the pile. Mark with chalk or tailor's tacks. Notches may have to be marked in the seam allowance.

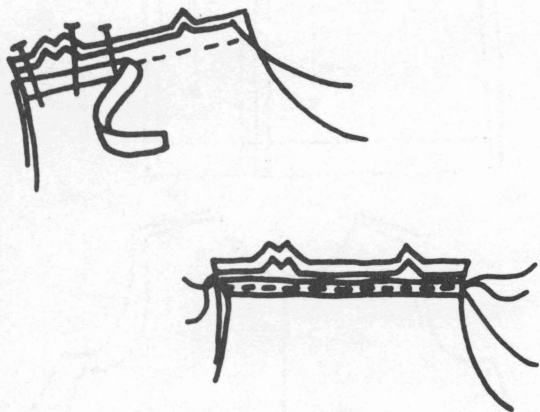
Machine Preparation

Adjust the machine to a loose thread tension. Set the stitch regulator for 8 to 12 stitches per inch. Decrease the pressure on presser foot. Insert a size 14 needle and thread it with a matching nylon or polyester thread.

This adjustment prevents an imbedded stitch line which detracts from the pile and surface depth. Fewer stitches and loose tension permit each long stitch to travel over the height of the pile and also enter the surface less often. Less pressure on the presser foot helps prevent shifting of fabric layers when stitching. It also prevents crushing the pile.

Seams

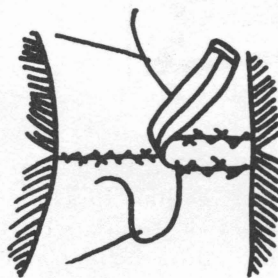
Hand baste seams to prevent shifting of fabric layers when stitching. Shear pile in the seam allowance to eliminate bulk. Stitch slowly in the direction of pile when possible. Push pile away from seam when stitching. Reinforce shoulder and other seams by pinning pre-shrunk tape over seam line before stitching and including it in the seam. Layer and shear the enclosed seam allowances.



Release long pile yarns which are caught in seams with a pin or needle. Use a flat-fell seam in unlined jackets, vests and coats. Cut the stitched seam allowance $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch width. Trim one seam allowance $\frac{1}{8}$ inch from the stitching line. Press the longer seam allowance over the narrow one and fold the edge under. Slipstitch the seam allowance to the garment. If stitching on the pile side of the fabric, keep the pile flat by stitching through transparent cellophane paper.

Fur Construction Techniques

Trim seam allowances on the shoulder, side and center back seams. *Do not* trim the seam allowance from the armhole, sleeve edge, neckline, front opening and hem. Cut darts on the stitching line and discard the cutout piece. Work with fur sides together keeping the cut edges even and pile pushed to the inside. Join seams and darts with a close overhand stitch. Catchstitch a length of bias tape over the crosswise seams and darts to stabilize them. Understitch facings and linings to prevent them from showing or rolling, using a backstitch by hand.

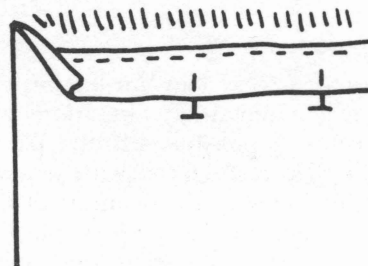


Closings

Buttonholes are difficult to handle in some piles. Use loops, snaps, frogs, large hooks and eyes or buttons and chains.

Hems

Leave a raw edge on the hem and sew to fabric backing with hemming stitch. Use a $2\frac{1}{2}$ -inch bias piece of lining fabric as a hem in deep piles to eliminate bulk. Stretch lace seam binding also may be used.



Pressing

Fabrics that cannot be pressed with steam or heat should be finger pressed. Use a velvet board or turkish towel to keep from crushing pile. A piece of pile fabric placed face up on a board also may be used. Press lightly with a steam iron in the direction of the nap.